THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Holiness unto the Lord."

No. 36, Vol. XXXIV. Tuesday, September 3, 1872. Price One Penny.

BAD-TEMPERED PEOPLE.

The state of the stomach, we are told, has a great deal to do with the temper, the natural result being that, when a man's liver is out of order, his temper is in the same condition. This may be true enough, but we question very much whether the liver is answerable for all the sins which are laid at its door. We know many very bad-tempered people who, to our knowledge, have never been really bilious in the whole course of their lives. Of course, it may be alleged that if the liver is all right, something else is all wrong—the nerves, or the heart, or the lungs, or the teeth are driving poor sufferers almost to distraction. This, also, may be correct. But it must be admitted that there are many pleasant beings who never complain of being afflicted by any special complaint, whose existence, for all that, is one of chronic ill-humor, who snap and snarl when they are spoken to, and sulk when left to themselves. A good many of these "gentle creatures" will, in intervals of comparative good humor, tell you to your face that they are bad-tempered, that they always have been, and that they always will be. They may support the information by declaring that their fathers and great-grandfathers were similarly afflicted, though not, perhaps, to the same extent. They apparently glory in the admission of their weakness, evidently considering that an out-and-out bad temper is a possession of which a man has some reason to be extremely proud. They do not appear to recognize the fact that bad temper is a positive vice, and that they have, or ought to have, control over it. They regard it rather in the light of disease, which, like fever, must be allowed to run its course unchecked. Naturally, it is not pleasant to have much to do with these people; indeed, it is questionable whether it is possible for many to hold close and long-continued intercourse with them. Generally, such intercourse is brought to a conclusion by a terrible row, in which the sufferers from bad temper display their infirmities in a thorough fashion. They say things not compatible with the laws and usages of polite society, and do that which is certainly the reverse of proper. Timid beings are almost frightened to death, and, to abate the furies, are ready to swallow the lock to any extent. The furies, probably, feel some slight twinges of compunction after their temper has cooled, and, perhaps, half apologize, by laying the blame upon their passionateness. The

injured ones, longing for peace, perhaps, accept the explanation, but they never forget, and ever afterwards are cold, and distant, and watchful, and suspicious. These bad-tempered people are ever on the look-out for insults. When they are servants, their proud spirits chafe at being told to do their duty by their employers. They kick at authority, and cannot brook reproof. They are constantly on the look-out for things at which to take offence. If they hold subordinate positions, they come to loggerheads with the manager, head clerk, or foreman, as the case may be. When they occupy positions of authority themselves, they play the part of tyrants. They get into a furious rage at trifles, decline to allow a hapless culprit to exonerate himself by rendering explanations, and inflict Draconian punishments. Naturally, they are pretty generally detested, but, while they are detested, they are feared, which, it may be said, is not the case with another class of bad-tempered people.

This class is more sulky than passionate. There seems to lie within them a smouldering mine of irritation, which is bubbling forth night and day—that is, of course, when they are awake. If they are asked an ordinary question, much asperity is evident in the tones of their reply. As a rule, they are angry at nothing in particular, and with no one in particular—they are, simply, in a continual confoundedly bad temper; they do not know why, and no one else can account for it except upon the supposition that it is natural to the animal. Their faces have ever a soured and wrinkled appearance, the natural result of long-continued scowling and frowning. They are pleasant people to live with, if you are a Mark Tapley, and want to show how you can be jolly under the most trying circumstances. You will not be able to do anything to please the afflicted ones. They snarl at breakfast, dinner, and tea, there being always something which is distasteful to them. They growl at you; and, do what you will, you are quite unable to please them. They terrify the servants, who, in despair, give warning. They scold their children, who betake themselves off whenever they imagine they can do so with safety. They testily lecture their wives, and unfavorably criticize the domestic management. In short, they make themselves universally disagreeable, completely destroying their own peace of mind, and do a great deal towards making other people miserable. But, though they are always in a bad temper, and ever snapping and snarling, they avoid downright quarrels. They may go to the verge of one, but no further will they proceed. Nor will they ever admit that they are, or have been, in a bad temper. Other people's imaginations must have led them astray, or they would not think of such a thing for a moment. A good many people of this class are particularly testy in the earlier part of the day, and comparatively placable in the latter. This idiosyncrasy is studied by people who know what they are about. Such always make application for favors during the latter period, as well as do what business they can then. Like almost everything, this chronic bad temper is a luxury which can only be indulged in by the comparatively well-to-do. Poor men, though they may have the inclination to do so, cannot afford to snarl at almost everybody with whom they are brought in contact. They know that by so doing they would be taking the bread and butter out of their own mouths, and this is a consideration which controls, to a great extent, even the most irritable. Acting upon the principle, however, that there is within them a certain amount of snappishness which must be expended, such people visit an extra quantity upon those who come within their clutches, and from whom they have nothing to fear. Probably, a certain kind of morbid pleasure is derived from indulgence in ill-temper. People, by acting as we have indicated, secure a certain amount of outward show and deference, for, somehow or other, most persons would almost as soon be struck as snarled at, and so they do all they can to avoid such treatment. Really, however, we fail to see why bad-tempered men and women should receive such tender consideration. Their bad temper is nothing more nor less than an abominable vice, and those who

indulge in it are supremely selfish. Their troubles are no more to them than are troubles to other people, so there is no reason why they should be so splenetic. Righteous anger is justifiable, but chronic ill-humor is a failing for which there can be nothing but the bitterest condemnation.—*Liberal Review.*

LUNACY IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary advances which have been made during the past half century in the science of disease and the art of healing, it is a portentous fact that in England and Scotland lunacy is increasing progressively, persistently, and out of all proportion to the growth of population. It is not because medical men have neglected to make a special study of insanity. The physician now-a-days, unlike his prototype in Macbeth, can "minister to a mind" as well as to a body "diseased," and, although he may still be unable to

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Or raze out the written troubles of the brain
With some sweet, oblivious antidote,

He can nevertheless very materially alleviate the horrors of madness, and in many cases infuse renewed accord into "the untuned and jarring senses." It is, therefore, in spite of its partial curability, and not in consequence of its imperviousness to medical treatment, that lunacy is making its present inroads upon society. Some little comfort, perhaps, may be extracted from the fact that several of the lower varieties of brain disease which were formerly treated separately are now classed under the general head of insanity, and thus go to swell statistics which would be sufficiently pregnant with evil forebodings without them. It is also true, no doubt, that, owing to the vigilance of the authorities, there are far fewer of the poorer class of lunatics allowed to drag out a lingering existence in the wretched cellars and garrets of what, with hideous mockery, used to be termed their "homes." Hundreds of these unhappy creatures have been rescued by the strong arm of the law from their living death, and sent to an asylum. These, again, go to swell the statistics; but they cannot be said to have affected the figures very materially during at all events the last 10 or 15 years. Another cause has been assigned for the growth of our lunacy ratios. It is said, and with a great deal of truth, that the more humane treatment to which lunatics have been subjected of late years has tended to their greater longevity; and that, therefore, some portion of the increase in the returns of the asylums is due, not to the fact that there is a proportionate increase in the number of lunatics admitted, but to the fact that the lunatics already confined live longer, and, by overlapping a more extended period of admissions, swell abnormally the average number of inmates. All these methods of accounting for the gravity of the statistics, however, are, we fear, but very sorry evasions of a very serious fact. Put into the opposite side the enormous number of cases cured temporarily and permanently in virtue of improved medical knowledge and treatment, and the scale kicks the beam. All things taken together, therefore, there can be no doubt that insanity is making very rapid strides among us, and that there is no use in attempting to deceive ourselves into the belief that its increase is only apparent and not real.

We have before us the reports of the commissioners in lunacy for England and Wales and for Scotland for the year ending the 31st of December, 1871. For England and Wales the figures stand as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private patients,	3,682...	2,960...	6,642
Public asylums,	23,136...	28,862...	51,998
Grand total...	26,818...	31,822...	58,640

For Scotland, which has slightly over a seventh of the population of England and Wales, the figures are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private patients,	674 ...	686 ...	1360
Public asylums,	2962 ...	3407 ...	6369
Grand total,	3636 ...	4093 ...	7729

We take England and Wales first, and we find an increase in the gross total of lunatics for 1871 over that for 1870 of 1885. We go back to the year 1859, and we find that the gross total then was only 36,765. So that in the 12 years the number of lunatics in England and Wales has increased by 21,878. The number has not doubled itself, but it has been augmented by nearly two-thirds. In 1859 the proportion of lunatics to population was 1·86 per 1000. In 1871 it was 2·54 per 1000. Population itself increases at considerably less than half this rate. We turn now to Scotland. The figures for that kingdom show similar results, but are not quite so unfavorable. The Scotch commissioners do not favor us with the same detailed materials for comparison as the English commissioners; but they tell us generally that during the ten years ending December 1871, the increase in the number of lunatics has been double the rate of the increase in the population. Scotland also stands better than England in the number of its criminal lunatics. In England we have 489; in Scotland they have 51. While, therefore, we have seven times the population of Scotland, we have nine times the number of criminal lunatics.

We do not think the commissioners are very happy in their attempt to account for the increase of lunacy which they record. They sharply divide lunatics into two classes—"private patients" and "pauper patients"—and they include under the head of "pauper patients" all who are confined in what they term "pauper," but which we prefer to call "public," asylums. It is well known, we suppose, that a very large number of the lunatics confined in public asylums are persons whose friends, though unable to meet the heavy expenses of private establishments, are, nevertheless, able to defray, and do defray, the more moderate charges of confinement in a public asylum. There are others, again, who, according to their means, pay part of these charges. When, therefore, the commissioners assume that all patients confined in public asylums are paupers, and proceed to argue therefrom that, because the increase in such patients has been in a greater ratio than the increase in private patients, "insanity is essentially a disease affecting the lower classes," we think they are treading on very debatable ground, if not altogether misleading us. For they go on to say, "A healthy condition of the nervous system affords protection both against pauperism and insanity; and pauper lunacy is in a very large proportion of cases the expression of incapacity for independent productive labor. Accordingly, the tendency of those whose brains are abnormally constituted, if without hereditary fortune or friends willing to assist them, is to sink step by step through the various grades of society until they reach the final deposit of pauper lunacy; the conditions which promote this descent being simply those which destroy health—namely, abuse of the passions, intemperance, unhealthy habitations and occupations, improper diet, and deficient exercise and recreation." And the corollary follows that "The commissioners consider that the increase of insanity is not a result of modern civilization, save in so far as modern civilization has led to a departure from the conditions of healthy existence by overcrowding in cities, by exhausting labor, by breathing vitiated air, by over-indulgence in stimulants, by inappropriate food, and by neglect in the training of children." With all due deference to what should be the superior judgment and knowledge of the commissioners, we think we can find a far more potent cause of the increase of insanity than they have done, in the whirlwind pace at which the human brain and energies are now being driven by the highest results of civilization—steam and electricity. Time was when men could go about their daily affairs with deliberation and comfort. Slow posts, slow transit, slow methods of production, gave them breathing time and intervals of rest. Now "we have changed all that." The will of the purchaser is flashed 2000 miles in two seconds. The means of executing that will are

increased a thousand fold. The relentless spur of competition digs deeply into the flanks of the jaded steed. The tired brain burdens itself with yet one more "enterprise of great pith and moment," and breaks down hopelessly under the strain,

> The world is too much with us; late and soon,
> Toiling and spending, we lay waste our powers."

It is not so much among our hand workers as among our brain workers, not so much among the needy as among those who have risked in daring ventures what might otherwise be affluence, that insanity seizes upon its victims. We believe, therefore, that to complacently accept the dictum that "pauper lunacy is in a very large proportion of cases the expression of incapacity for independent productive labor" would be to take refuge from patent facts in the merest "fool's paradise." As soon as we recognise the truth that even the strongest brains have their limit of tension, and that the tendency of all modern enterprise is to strain the mental powers to their utmost, so soon, we believe, and no sooner, shall we be able to effect a decrease in the present wild growth of insanity.—"*Liverpool Mercury.*"

GOVERNOR, MANAGER AND LAWYER.

Under this heading the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* editorially reviews the connection of the Governor and Secretary of Utah Territory with the mining bureau of Col. Berton of San Francisco. The text of the review is a letter written some time since to the London *Times*, by George L. Woods, Governor of Utah. The editor of the Journal goes on to state—

Governor Woods of Utah has been writing to the London *Times* a letter, the purpose of which is to bolster up the reputation of that branch mining bureau, to which we referred some months ago, when it was first established in Utah. It would under any circumstances be unfortunate that a man who can sign himself Governor of any Territory of the United States should go into public correspondence on the ticklish subject of mines. But this letter is peculiarly offensive, and if the President does not intimate to Mr. Woods that the day of his usefulness has passed, we fear both the civil service of the government and the important business of mines will receive some damage.

The letter is dated, "Executive Department, Salt Lake City, Utah." Its substance is first a flaming puff of the Utah branch of the mining bureau, and then announcing that attempts will probably be made "to place spurious schemes on foreign as well as domestic markets" it goes on to say—

"In order, therefore, to check any movement of that kind, and with a view to protect foreign as well as American investors, I consider it to be my duty, as Governor of Utah, to accept the management of the mining bureau lately established in this city."

"*As Governor of Utah!*" We tell this Governor that his high office was not given him to be dragged through the mud of a London exchange and the mire of the San Francisco street market. The seal of Utah was not meant to be affixed to the assertions of an association of mining adventurers. A Governor of Utah, who will write to a daily paper, published in the largest money market in the world, that he has thrown the mantle of his official respectability over the operations of a scheming mining bureau, ought to get his dismissal by telegraph. It is not a great thing to be Governor of a Territory, but there ought to be decency in the office at least.

But that is not all. The letter closes by saying that when an examination of a piece of property has taken place, a record of titles will be made; and "such record shall be certified by the secretary of this Territory, the Hon. Geo. A. Black, who has been appointed

secretary of the branch mining bureau." By what right does this man imprint the seal of the United States upon mining schemes, for which none but those immediately interested would dare to vouch. The law of Congress has determined under what circumstances the seal of the United States shall be affixed to papers relating to mines, and by whom it shall be done; and it never made the Utah mining bureau the judge of the circumstances, nor appointed George A. Black for the work.

We beg the President, for the honor of the service of which he is the head, and the credit of the mining profession, to let Mr. Woods and Mr. Black know that their places must be filled by men who will not use their office for the ends of speculation.

There is a deeper depth even in this precious effrontery. Geo. L. Woods, Governor of Utah, and manager of the bureau, is also lawyer by profession, and has accepted a retainer from certain San Francisco men who in the expressive language of the west are "butting against" the Flagstaff mine. That mine has a United States patent, regularly issued, but to the misfortune of its owners it is a paying concern, and, therefore, is the natural object of attention from that numerous class of men in the west, whose boldest mining ventures consist in investments in other people's mines. When a mine pays they trump up a claim to it. Litigation is always costly, and their strength lies in the fact that, when a man has an expensive law suit on his hands, it is often not hard to persuade him that he may as well give up as much as the suit would cost him, and at least be sure of the rest of his property. There is no one thing in the past, present and future of our mining history in the west that is so hurtful to honest mining and honest selling as the existence of these mine sharks. We do not know who are the men engaged in this movement against the Flagstaff, and have no knowledge of their character, except from a letter of Col. Berton of San Francisco, who being president of the bureau, in a branch of which Mr. Woods acts in a managing capacity, writes as follows—

"You may rely upon the fact that very strong parties in San Francisco are at the head of the present movement. They are a ring of notorious mining operators, having an unlimited amount of capital at their command. It will be a war of long duration, as they intend to continue the fighting of this and other similar cases for many years to come, until they have succeeded with the magnetic power, which, unfortunately, money has in this part of the world, in carrying their object which is, in my opinion, the control of the mining interests of the young Territory of Utah."

This, observe, is the description by the head of the concern, of the business in which one of his managers is engaged! We would like to know how the branch bureau in Salt Lake city proposes to establish a reputation for that "correct and reliable information concerning Utah mining property" of which its manager speaks, when that very manager is engaged in an effort to oust honest miners from their possessions. Mr. Berton says of Governor Woods, that "it should not be inferred that he intends to extend to the plaintiffs the authority of his official position or the influence of his connection with the mining bureau." Of course not. Mr. Woods knows very well that in the United States' courts he has no authority as governor or influence as manager. He would meet with nothing but rebuff and ridicule, if he assumed any pretensions in the presence of Judge Strickland.

That fact, however, does not make this three-legged gentleman any more acceptable. We look to the President to amputate the official limb, and reduce him to the importance of other mortals. The foreign papers have commented upon his letter with proper indignation, and we cannot object to the slurs they cast upon American honesty and American justice, when an American governor lends himself to such doubtful affairs.

HOLINESS.—At one of the ragged schools in Ireland, a clergyman asked the question, "What is holiness?"—A poor Irish convert, in dirty, tattered rags, jumped up, and said, "Plase, your riverence, it's to be clane inside."

MARRYING A SISTER-IN-LAW.

—o—

Everybody knows the stir that has been made in England about marrying a deceased wife's sister. There the law forbids it, and so do the canons of the English Church. But in the United States no law forbids it, and the Episcopal Church has refused to adopt the canon of the Church of England on the subject. The Roman Catholic Church permits such marriages by dispensation. We did not know that any religious body absolutely prohibited them, but a case in New York seems to have occasioned a good deal of comment in that city, in the newspapers and among the members of the Jewish Church. It appears that a marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, between a man and the widow of his brother. Of this the *Sun* says—

The bridegroom was therefore the bride's brother-in-law, and under Jewish law their marriage was forbidden. In Leviticus such marriage is prohibited as an abomination, and although elsewhere in the Pentateuch a man is actually required to marry his deceased brother's widow, provided she is childless, and to raise children by her to preserve the brother's name from extinction, modern Jewish theologians have concurred in condemning the second custom, and in vigorously defending the first.

The *Jewish Times* has severely criticised the conduct of Dr. Wise in solemnizing this union. It may console him to know that the *Age* and many learned doctors think he was right. * * * Marriage with a brother's widow is expressly sanctioned and enjoined in Genesis, 38th chapter, 8th verse, and also in Deuteronomy, in the 25th chapter, where a ceremonial is prescribed in case of the refusal of a brother to contract a marriage with his childless sister-in-law. This, it is said in the above extract from the *Sun*, is condemned by modern Jewish theologians; but this is an error. We very well remember a case tried in the Common Pleas in this city, in which it was necessary to take testimony on this point. The most eminent rabbis and members of the Jewish Church in Philadelphia were examined as witnesses, and they all stated that the ceremonial was in use to this day, and no Jewish widow could creditably marry under the circumstances mentioned in the 25th chapter of Deuteronomy without the performance of the ceremony therein prescribed. In the case in question, the brother, though a married man, had formally gone through the ceremony of refusal to marry his brother's widow, and so important was this deemed by her that she had, it was alleged, in consideration of it, ceded certain pecuniary rights, which brought the matter into court. There it was certainly established that, by the existing customs of the Jewish Church, a childless widow cannot reputably marry a stranger till her husband's brother has formally declined to marry her.—*Philadelphia Age.*

There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass no day without a line—visit no place without the company of a book, we may with ease fill libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have; it is an old maxim—"He hath no leisure who useth it not."—*Hazlett.*

A HEART THAT CAN FEEL FOR ANOTHER.—"I give and bequeath to Mary my wife the sum o' one hunder pounds a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, measter?"—"Yes," replied the lawyer; "but she is not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do."—"Ay, do they?" said the farmer.—"Well, write again, and say, and if my wife marries again, I will give and bequeath to her the sum of two hunder pounds a year. That'll do, won't it, measter?" "Why, it's just doubling the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer. "It is generally the other way—the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again."—"Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets her'll desarve it."

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GATHER THE SAINTS.

THE First Presidency have issued and published the following :—

TO THE SAINTS THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY.

As the question is so often asked by those contributing means to assist the emigration, whether they have the privilege of designating individuals or families to be sent for, we take this method of publicly answering that question, and others that may arise, so that all may arrive at a proper understanding.

When contributions are made as donations to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, the donors receive their credit on the Fund books, and the means so contributed is used to emigrate those who, in the judgment of the presiding Elders, are considered worthy. Those in return give their obligations to the Fund, which, when paid, serve to emigrate others, and thus perpetuity is given to the Fund.

When contributions are made expressly to emigrate certain individuals, they are not donations to the Fund, and are not credited as such, because the Fund has no control over that money, and is not responsible for it, neither are the individuals so assisted obligated to the Fund, but to those who contribute the money; and the donors must look for their credit to those they assist. Formerly the Fund did credit such, but the practice was discontinued, because of the confusion it often created, and the changes it necessitated in our books. Instances very frequently occurred where those sent for were deceased, or had apostatized, or were not prepared to emigrate, and the donors, finding their friends did not come, claimed the privilege of nominating others, perhaps the next year, or perhaps not till several years afterwards, and this involved endless changes in our books. In the meantime, the money was used to emigrate others, and it sometimes happened that the donors were not satisfied, and demanded their money returned. Such donations, instead of being a benefit to the fund, were rather a source of trouble and annoyance. Again, we are constantly receiving applications from persons who, not having enough money to send for their friends, ask that the Fund advance the balance required. They hear, perhaps, of large sums being donated to the Fund, and very naturally suppose they can obtain the assistance, but the fact is that about five-sixths of all these contributions this year are made only for stated persons, and the Fund has nothing to do with that money, and cannot control one dollar of it.

When parties contribute sufficient to emigrate one or more persons, and wish to be credited upon the books, they should make their contributions to the P. E. Fund. They can suggest whom they wish emigrated, and these suggestions will be received and referred to the presiding Elders, who will, in good faith, exercise their discretion as to whether the persons nominated are eligible, and if so, emigrate them, and those thus emigrated become obligated to the Fund, and not to individuals. But if, from any cause, the persons nominated should not be emigrated, and the money is used to emigrate others, we wish it distinctly understood that the Fund will not be further responsible for the same.

When the brethren and sisters prefer it, however, we shall continue to forward money for them, by giving drafts to send to their friends, and they can have the advantage of being brought out at the same rates as the P. E. Fund emigrants.

Although the donations to the Fund are comparatively small, great credit is due the brethren and sisters for their liberality in emigrating their friends. The amount remitted through this office alone, since January 1, 1872, to date, is $36,190. Of the remittances sent through banks, &c., we have no account.

By taking the proper course, we can make our limited means accomplish a great amount of good, and we earnestly renew our call upon those indebted to the Fund to remember their obligations, and pay up their indebtedness, for the benefit of the ungathered poor. There is actually due to the P. E. Fund at this date from sundry persons $701,717.33, a sum sufficiently large, if promptly paid and properly managed, to emigrate nearly all the poor Saints throughout the world.

We exhort the Saints, one and all, who value the blessings Heaven has bestowed upon them, to give something to gather the old faithful members of the Church, many of whom have borne the heat and burden of the day, and are now weltering in poverty, from which their own unaided exertions can never release them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, | GEO. A. SMITH, | D. H. WELLS,
First Presidency.

S. L. City, U. T., July 29, 1872.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the First Presidency continue to agitate in Utah, the subject of gathering the Lord's poor. The home missionaries in their administrations amongst the people, throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, use as a constant theme the necessity of contributing towards the gathering of those Saints who are not able of themselves to gather to Zion. We thank God and our brethren, that the appeal has not been made in vain. Since President Young, in May, headed the subscription list with two thousand dollars, many others, responsive to his invitation, to the instructions they have received and to their own sense of duty, have contributed of their substance until thousands of pounds have been raised and still the appeal is made, "give something to gather the old faithful members of the Church, many of whom have borne the heat and burden of the day." Surely the "watchmen" in Zion are doing what they can towards the gathering of Israel. The result of the appeal so far has been that many have been privileged to gather out this season, who otherwise would have had to stay in Babylon sometime longer, and quite a number have been delivered by the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, who, in all human probability, never could gather if left to their own resources. The deliverance thus wrought out by the faithful in Zion is a cause of sincere, heartfelt gratitude among the scattered Saints. No pen can portray, no tongue can describe the emotions of the faithful to whom this deliverance comes, in response to prayers fervently offered up for years.

While appeals are made in Zion, by reference to President Young's letter published in this number of the "Star," it will be seen that there is an appeal to those who are yet scattered, and who, of course, are understood to be the most interested in their own deliverance. In the letter, attention is called "to the necessity of urging upon the Saints, who value their emancipation, that they turn in their mites, however small," and swell their deposit account "to the best of their ability."

Ye Saints, yet ungathered, turn in your mites, however small. Just as fast

as, by prudent economy, you can spare any part of your income, lay it by, and hold it sacred for your gathering. An active earnestness on your part in this respect, will most assuredly effect your deliverance in the Lord's due time. Those found practicing this prudent economy, and otherwise showing an earnest disposition to help themselves, will be among the first to receive aid, just as fast and as soon as we are advised from Utah of increased contributions to the P. E. Fund. J. G. B.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENT.—Elders James A. Leishman and Jesse Gardiner are released to return to Utah.

Elder David O. Calder is appointed President of the Glasgow Conference.

ANOTHER COMPANY, and the last for this season, will leave Liverpool for Utah on Wednesday, October 16th, to be composed ONLY of those having means of their own for their fares and expenses from their homes to Ogden, or Salt Lake City, and those who may be advised from this Office. All, as specified, who purpose going by the *Wyoming* on the 16th of October, are requested to forward their names and ages to this Office at their earliest convenience, and be in Liverpool on or before the 15th of October; they will not need any further notification.

All luggage should be plainly marked Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah.

All who are 12 years old and upwards are allowed 7 stones and 2 pounds of luggage free, and all from 5 to 12 half that weight. When over-weights are called for at New York, if the owners are not prepared to state the amounts and pay for them, at the rate of 4 pence a pound, they are liable to be searched out and left there.

Those purposing to ship only to New York, should there be any, are specially requested to select any Wednesday they may prefer, except the 16th of next October, as their going with a company only that distance is of so little benefit to them and causes so much trouble to Elder Staines, the agent at New York, that it cannot consistently be permitted.

All are again informed that they are at once advised of drafts and of monies in brother Staines' hands, so soon as this Office is notified thereof. And persons expecting money to be forwarded to brother Staines for them, are again particularly requested not to come forward until they are advised that he has received the money, otherwise they may meet with sad disappointment at New York, as did some of the July 31st company, who persisted in going contrary to this correct counsel.

This Office is ever gladly willing and anxious to accommodate and help to the utmost in its power, and when that is done it does not like to be crowded, nor to have judicious instructions disregarded.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.—Brother David McKenzie, writing from Salt Lake City under date of August 12th, says:—

"The President's health is first rate, and the brethren generally are well. The President started for Ogden this morning to return this evening. We visited the giant cut and fill through the point of the mountain south last Friday. English and American engineers pronounce it the largest fill in the

world. If pushed ahead the track will be through the point within three weeks. You will be gratified to learn that the iron is coming on in abundance at last. We have enough on hand to carry us to American Fork, and we hear of several hundred tons now on the way."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, U.T.,
July 23, 1872.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—Your interesting favor of the 1st instant has been received, and was perused with much pleasure. We were particularly gratified to hear of your good health, as also that of the brethren laboring with you.

Brother George Reynolds returned safely; his health is improving, but we apprehend he will require a season of rest from mental labor, and a proper care of himself, before he can safely resume business.

We think it better to let Elders Wilcken and Box remain in England for the present.

We wish to call your attention very particularly to the "miscellaneous deposits," and to the necessity of urging upon the Saints who value their emancipation, that they turn in their mites, however small, and swell this account to the best of their ability. The Elders should preach this with spirit.

Never in our history has there been so excellent a prospect for crops. Labor is also in great demand, and is well paid for. The opening up of railroads, and of mines, as well as the agricultural interest, creates this demand, and money is circulating quite freely among those who formerly received but little. We intend making another call through the press in behalf of scattered Israel, and our home missionaries are quite zealous in this behalf through all the settlements.

We returned from our two days' meeting at Payson last (Monday) night, where we dedicated a handsome meeting house, a building highly creditable to that city.

Sanpete and the little settlements in Sevier have had a heavy tax upon them in feeding the Indians lately; and it has required no little skill and prudence to avert hostilities, and counteract the evil intent of unprincipled white men, but we hope the danger is over.

The 4th passed off, as you have doubtless read, without any public festivities. Railroad excursions and picnic parties appear to be in order, and it is worthy of notice that five Wards, including Draper and those in its vicinity, make the trip to Ogden and return at the rate of fifty dollars per car, which is less than one dollar per adult. We shall continue to keep excursion rates at the same low figures, so that all may have the opportunity of enjoying themselves.

My health is rather improved by our trip to Payson, and I am beginning to feel as if the severe cold which has pressed so hard upon me, has really left me, for which I feel extremely thankful.

Pres. Smith, too, has reaped some benefit from his trip east, and feels well. Pres. Wells, and the rest of the brethren with whom I mostly associate, are also well; and those named join me in warmest wishes, as you also have our constant prayers for your success in the work in which we are all in common engaged.

Your brother in the Gospel,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Oxford, Oneida Co., Idaho Ter.,
July 21, 1872.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—You may think it strange to hear from me after so long a silence, yet I feel it my duty to let you know that time and distance has not caused me to forget your fatherly advice and care. Since my return to Zion I have removed to the above address, where I find a happy little Ward numbering about 225 souls, most of whom are true and faithful Saints,

and over whom your humble servant has the honor to preside. Our meetings and Sabbath and day schools are well attended. This indeed can well be called one of the fat valleys of Ephraim; our crops could not well be better, and all nature appears to smile on us. We are doing all we can in reason to gather our brethren and sisters from the old world. The Saints seem to dwell secure in their mountain home. Our Northern Railroad is moving along with rapidity.

I often think of my kind friends of old England, and long to see the happy day when we can welcome them to Zion.

Trusting that the Lord may bless you in gathering the Lord's poor, and wishing a kind remembrance to all that are the friends of the Lord's work, I remain your humble servant,

GEO. LAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Glasgow, Aug. 27th, 1872.

President A. Carrington,

Dear Brother—As the time now draws nigh when, in the providences of the Almighty, I shall take my departure from these lands, to return to my mountain home, I cannot, in justice to my feelings, refrain from penning you a few lines before doing so.

On the 3rd of May, 1871, I took my departure from Salt Lake City, and on the 10th took steamer at New York for Liverpool in company with yourself, and others of the Elders, who had been appointed on missions, arriving at Liverpool on the 22nd of the same month. I received an appointment from you to labor in the Durham and Newcastle Conference. I immediately proceeded to that quarter and entered upon my labors; and from that time till the 14th June, 1872, continued my labors in that Conference, the major part of the time alone; and though much of the time in rather poor health, I assiduously applied myself to my labors, and sought to enjoy the spirit and power of my mission and calling, that I might be enabled to discharge the duties that devolved upon me; to what purpose and effect, I leave the Master whom I have endeavored to serve, and the people among whom I labored, to judge.

In traveling among the Saints of that Conference I found a kind and hospitable people; and when in my reflections, their many acts of kindness are called up, happy reminiscences are brought to mind, my solicitude for them finds vent only in the prayer that the Lord will reward and bless them abundantly.

On June 14th, 1872, I left Newcastle for Glasgow, having been appointed by you to succeed Brother John Pyper in the presidency of that Conference. Shortly after I arrived I was joined by Brother D. O. Calder, with whom I have labored with much pleasure until the present time; have visited most of the Scottish Saints, and found them also a kind and warm-hearted people. I have made, as elsewhere, many happy acquaintances and formed relationships, that I trust will grow and increase, until we are brought to a unity of the faith, and arrive to a full stature in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. I have had great pleasure in my labors, the Lord has greatly blessed me in the same, the words of the servants of God have been verified upon my head, when setting me apart for this mission, the only thing that I regret is that my indisposition should interfere with my labors, and the enjoyment thereof, nevertheless I have always been enabled to bear up, and attend in my weakness to my duties, and now that it is deemed best for me to return home, I feel satisfied to do so, having borne a faithful testimony to hundreds of the truth of the great Latter-day work; and feel, in holy reverence before the Almighty, to dedicate my labors to him and his kingdom; and trust I now return home a wiser and a better man; not to lay off the armor, but to continue my efforts in the great work of God, in whatever way may be required at my hands.

That the Saints over whom you are called to preside in these lands may be greatly blessed, is my ardent and fervent prayer; that you may enjoy the spirit and power of your apostleship in the future as you have in the past, so that under your administration, the Saints may be built up, and the

cause of truth receive a fresh impetus, and the interests of the kingdom of God in these lands be greatly subserved.

Please accept of my thanks for the wise counsels, so often and unsparingly given, and for the fatherly care so often manifested in my behalf.

Trusting our Father in the heavens will greatly bless you in your labors, in connection with those of our brethren that are associated with you in the work of the ministry in these lands and throughout the world,

I remain your Brother in the Gospel,

JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 557.

Elder Orson Pratt, who presided over the branches of the Church in the Eastern and Middle States, issued his farewell message to the Saints in those parts, in November 1845, prior to taking his departure for Nauvoo to join the Saints in their removal westward. He expressed his joy at the thought that the time had come when the Saints were to leave the scenes where, for almost sixteen years, they had met with only the most bitter persecution at the hands of their enemies, who for the most part were professors of religion. Of the removal he said—"Perhaps we may have to suffer much in the land of our exile, but our sufferings will be from another cause—there will be no Christian banditti to afflict us all the day long, no holy, pious priests to murder us by scores—no editors to urge on house-burning, devastation and death. If we die in the dens and caves of the Rocky Mountains, we shall die where freedom reigns triumphantly. Liberty in a solitary place, and in a desert, is far more preferable than martyrdom in these pious States."

It had been decided that the *Messenger*, a paper published in New York, in the interest of the Church, by Samuel Brannan, should suspend publication, and that the editor should charter a vessel and take his press and fixtures, as also a company of Saints from the Eastern branches by sea, by way of Cape Horn, to California, as the distance to travel from that point to their probable destination in the Rocky Mountains, it was thought would not be great, and the trip would be attended with much less expense. At the same time those who had means sufficient to buy for themselves teams and outfit, were advised to make their way to Nauvoo, to join the Saints there and journey westward.

From the encouragement the mob received in being allowed to go free of punishment after the committal of their many crimes, it was not to be expected that they would cease their deeds of violence. On the contrary while the blood of innocence still stained their hands, and the cries of distress from the homeless outcasts who had been plundered of their substance and had their houses burned were yet to be heard, the merciless fiends essayed still further outrages. At Camp Creek about thirty of them surrounded the house of Samuel Hicks, at midnight, called Mr. Hicks out of his bed and stated that they were the Governor's troops direct from Carthage. Without allowing him to clothe himself they forced him away; after which, though both his wife and child were at the time sick with the ague, they were allowed scarcely time to get out of the house and remove a few of their household goods, when the house was fired. After the flames had burst through the roof and made such progress that it was not possible for him to quench them, Hicks, chilled through with the cold night air, and shaking with the ague, was set at liberty by the mob, and allowed to return to the smoking ruins of his house, while the mob went their way. Another house was also fired in the same vicinity, about the same time. The statement of the mob that they were the Governor's troops, was probably not true, as a number of them were recognized as old mobbers.

Shortly afterwards a party of them appeared at midnight in the Green Plains precinct, and set a straw stack,

the property of Solomon Hancock, on fire, and then concealed themselves near by. When the owner of the stack and a number of others rallied to the scene to extinguish the fire, the mob shot at them and killed Elder Edmund Durfee, an old member of the Church, and one of the most inoffensive men in the country. Though the bullets flew thick and fast around the others, none of them were hurt in the least. Some of the mob engaged in the tragic affair, afterwards boasted that they had shot Durfee in order to win a wager of a gallon of whisky, that the stack had been set on fire to cause an alarm and draw the men out, and that by killing him they had won the whisky.

News of the actions of the mob was immediately sent to Major Warren, and his interference requested. He evinced considerable energy in hunting up the guilty parties, and actually followed one man into Missouri to arrest him. Notwithstanding the Governor's boast that the troops were saving the Saints from total destruction, Major Warren acknowledged to Sheriff Backenstos that the killing of Durfee never would have occurred had the troops not been in the county. Though no evidence was wanting to convict the men who were guilty of the deed, as several of the brethren who were witnesses of the scene were summoned and appeared at the court at the examination of the case to give in their testimony, and the affidavits of others were sent, in accordance with a previous request of the State Attorney, the trial resulted in just such a farce as the many previous ones had done, where the Saints were the injured parties. Their testimony was unheeded and the case was dismissed without even a Grand Jury having been summoned.

The labors of the Saints about this time were mainly for the accomplishment of two objects—the finishing of the Temple and preparing to remove in the Spring. Wagon-shops were established all over the city, and every available wheelright, as well as carpenters and cabinet-makers, and a great many others who had never worked before at either business, were employed at making wagons. Green timber in large quantities was cut and hauled into the city, where it was "seasoned" ready for being made up by being boiled in salt water or dried in kilns. Iron was obtained from all parts of the country to fit them up, and blacksmiths were engaged day and night working at them. Many of the wagons made were rude affairs, not so nicely painted and ironed as those now in common use; in fact, but very little iron, so necessary an element in their manufacture, was used in the construction of many of them, it being so exceedingly scarce. Many were actually made without iron for tires, hoops of wood being used instead.

The work on the Temple had progressed so far that the attic story was plastered and ready for use, and on the 30th of November it was dedicated.

UTAH NEWS.

The *Deseret News* gives the following—

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.—The many friends of Elder George W. Grant will be surprised to learn of his decease on Monday, the 5th August, in the prime of life, at his father's farm, near Bountiful, Davis County. Had he survived till the 12th of December, he would have reached the age of 33 years. He was born in Caldwell County, Mo., and arrived in this valley in the fall of 1848, one year after the pioneers. Cause of death consumption. In accordance with a call of the general Conference of the Church, in April, 1861, he went on a mission to England, starting on June 3rd, 1861. He remained on his mission four years, returning therefrom in the fall of 1865. His ministerial labors in England were principally in the Cheltenham and Manchester Conferences, and he was much respected by his brother missionaries and the people among whom his lot was there cast because of his integrity and faithfulness.

He leaves one child, a little girl, five years old, in giving birth to whom his wife died.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—On the 5th the election passed off very quietly, as is customary in this city and in all the cities and settlements of the Territory where respectable *bona fide* citizens have control. The specious attempt the other night to harangue the people to a pitch of excitement that would impel them to violence was a complete failure, as was also the subsequent idiotic call for troops to supervise the polls. Some people do seem to be blessed with an infinitessimal modicum of good sense.

UTAH NORTHERN.—From Brother Charles Shumway, of Mendon, Cache Valley, we learn that the grading of the U. N. R. R. is within a little of being completed to the above mentioned place.

UTAH SOUTHERN.—On August 9th, the Utah Southern Railroad commenced to run trains to the Point of the Mountain, south of Draperville. Everybody in Southern Utah will be glad to hear of the progress of this line, for every additional mile of rail laid is richly freighted with prosperity for the people dwelling in the cities and settlements of the South.

Major Powell, who has attained distinction as the great scientific explorer of the Colorado, is in town. He is trying to arrange to obtain the exact longitude of Kanab. He will soon be in the field again.

The *Salt Lake Herald* states—

The narrow guage locomotive for the American Fork railroad is now being propelled around the point of the Big Mountain south. It was taken down by rail on the U. S. R. R. as far as the track on that road was completed, and from there it is being run on a temporary track laid down in sections for the purpose. The progress is rather slow, but it keeps moving towards its destination.

On August 4th the Utah Southern was opened for business to the Point of the Mountain south, from which place the stages for Camp Floyd, Tintic, southern Utah and Pioche, will, till further notice, connect with it. In the afternoon, upon invitation of President Brigham Young, president of the company, the officers of the road and a number of guests, ladies and gentlemen, made a trip to the terminus of the road, in a special train provided for the purpose. The party left the U. C. depot at 2·35 and, running at the rate of between twenty-five and thirty miles per hour, soon reached Sandy Station. From Sandy the road, keeping to the east of Draperville, circles around it and commences the gradual ascent of the mountain. The grade on the ascent is about sixty feet to the mile, and there are some heavy cuts, partially through rock, before the summit is reached. On arriving at the end of track, twenty-three miles from the city, the party left the cars, and proceeded on foot around the point of the mountain, to see the "big fill." A vast amount of work has been done here both in cutting and filling, the object being to get a straight line by the point of the mountain. To accomplish this an extensive cut through a gravel and sand ridge had to be made, from which it is estimated that 110,000 cubic yards of dirt have already been moved. This dirt is conveyed in dump cars over a temporary track laid for the purpose and deposited in the "big fill." The full length of the fill is about 700 feet, averaging from 150 to 200 feet deep on the outer edge. Engineers say, that this is the largest dirt fill that they know anything about. The work is carried on night and day, by running three shifts of men who work eight hours each. Having satisfied themselves with an examination of the work at the Point, the party returned to their cars and were soon landed at the depot in this city, much pleased with their visit and highly gratified with the progress and success of the Utah Southern.

UTAH CENTRAL FREIGHT.—Total received and forwarded in the month of July, was 18,381,395 lbs., or over nine thousand one hundred and ninety tons.